News Review of Current Events the World Over

Hundreds Perish in Hurricane That Hits Florida—Liner Stranded on Reef—Italy Accuses Ethiopia Before League Council.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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FLORIDA was the victim of another terrific hurricane that swept up from the Caribbean across the keys and the southern end of the state, then along the west coast and into Georgia. The total of fatalities was uncertain but at this writing the number of dead is estimated at more than 500. Of these perhaps 300 were war veterans in labor camps on the keys where they were employed in construction work. All buildings on many of the keys were demolished and a relief train that had been sent to take the veterans away from the danger zone was smashed to pieces. The survivors on the islands were without shelter, food and medical supplies, but relief expeditions were quickly sent by the Red Cross and other agencies.

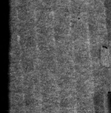
The storm along the west coast reported extensive property damage.

Responding to assertions that the great loss of life in the veterans' labor camps was due to lack of preparation against such a disaster, President Roosevelt ordered a thorough investigation by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs. Harry Hopkins, head of the FERA which set up the camps, also started an inquiry, and so did the American Legion. The affair promised to attain the bad eminence of a national scandal.

Caught in the fury of the storm, the Morgan liner Dixie, from New Orleans for New York, was driven aground on a French reef, about 60 miles south of Miami. Her passengers and crew, numbering 372, were in great peril for three days, but various steamers and coast guard cutters rushed to the rescue in response to her SOS call and as soon as wind and seas abated enough all were taken off the stranded vessel and conveyed to land, most of them to Miami. Passengers on the Dixie warmly praised the gallant work of the ship's officers and crew.

OFF the coast of Portugal the Cunard-White Star liner Doric was in collision with the French steamer Formigny and so badly disabled that she called for aid. The British steamers Orion and Viceroy of India went to the rescue and took off the Doric's passengers, numbering 736. The crew remained aboard. The Doric was returning from a cruise to the Mediterranean. Wireless reports said the Formigny was not damaged.

BARON POMPEI ALOISI, cold and sardonic, stood up before the League of Nations council in Geneva and presented Italy's case against Ethiopia, denouncing that empire as utterly unworthy to be classed with civilized countries. In addition to his speech, he laid before the council a long memorandum detailing the alleged conditions of slavery that still prevail in Ethiopia and the participation of its government in the slave trade. This memorandum was elaborately documented.


Baron Aloisi

Addressing the council, Aloisi said in part:

"Ethiopia, taking advantage of her position as a member of the League of Nations, sheltered behind the treaty of friendship concluded with Italy in 1928, has since that date multiplied provocations, hostile demonstrations, incursions of pillagers, acts of brigandage, and violence against the peaceful populations of our frontier.

"The Ethiopian government does nothing to make itself worthy of belonging to the community of civilized nations. Even today that country has to be represented by European advisers in order to make its voice heard in the League of Nations.

"The Italian government considers, in these circumstances, that a state such as Ethiopia cannot have either equality of right or equality of duties as compared with civilized states. To claim that members of the league are required to observe rules of the covenant in their relations with members who have always and constantly been outside those rules is contrary to all the principles of right and justice."

To the press correspondents the baron was even more explicit. "You have heard the Italian thesis," he said. "That is final. Italy has asked nothing, not even the withdrawal of Ethiopia from the league. From now on Italy will play a passive role here. We are not going to discuss anything with Ethiopia, but we will discuss Ethiopia with the league.

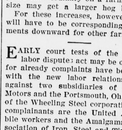
"It is up to the members of the league council to decide whether they want to expel Ethiopia or expel Italy."

Ethiopia's reply to Italy was presented to the council by Prof. Gaston Jeze, a Frenchman. He protested in a dignified way against the brutal working of the Italian statement and told the council if it considered the expulsion of Ethiopia the league would be setting a precedent of judging member states according to the manner in which they conducted their internal affairs. Some members might find this dangerous, he said.

Jeze ended with a dramatic reminder that time is pressing and this is not the moment for dilatory measures.

"The question is whether there is danger of war, and whether there is danger of an early opening of a war of extermination," he said. "That is the point to which the council ought to direct its most serious attention."

WHILE the European statesman were struggling with the Italo-Ethiopian question, Secretary of State Cordell Hull quietly took a hand in the game. He did not in any way involve the United States in the wrangle, but he put an end to the deal, whereby Hallie Selassie was giving a great development concession to Americans. Officials of the Standard-Vacuum Oil company went to Mr. Hull's office and submitted ownership of the grant. The secretary admonished them that the concession had been "the cause of great embarrassment not only to this government, but to other governments who are making strenuous and sincere efforts for the preservation of peace."


Sec'y Hull

The oil men thereupon announced their intention of withdrawing from the deal with Ethiopia, and the big concession sensation was entirely deflated. The British government was especially pleased with this outcome and felt deeply grateful to Secretary Hull.

MONTHLY estimates of private forecasters are that, if there are no serious frosts in September, the corn crop of the country will be 2,231 million bushels. This is 854 million bushels larger than last season's harvest when the drought cut returns to 1,377 million bushels. When compared with "normal" production this season's indicated crop is moderately deficient.

In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio the crop is in excellent condition and the forecasts promise to be larger than appeared likely a month ago. The situation is reversed in Kansas, South Dakota, and Nebraska. In Iowa, the biggest producing state, the prospects are slightly less favorable than a month ago.

The spring wheat crop was estimated at 135 million bushels. Using the former year's last estimate on the winter crop of 432 million bushels, the wheat production this year is placed at 567 million bushels.

GERALD R. THORNE, chief of the live stock and feed grains division of A.A.A. says that in order to rectify the corn-hog production it has been decided to reduce the production of the base production quotas. The tentative plans is:

Each county now has an aggregate base production of corn and hogs which will be left untouched.

Within the county bases, however, machinery will be set up, largely through county committees, by which the bases can be altered.

Thus the farmer who planted less than normal corn in 1932 and 1933 and who has a low corn base can be given an increased base. In the case of any the farmer who raised fewer hogs for one reason or another in those years than ordinary on a farm of that size may get a larger hog base.

For these increases, however, there will have to be corresponding adjustments downward for other farmers.

EARLY court tests of the Wagner labor dispute act may be obtained, for already complaints have been filed with the new labor relations board against two subsidiaries of General Motors and the Portsmouth, Ohio, plant of the Wheeling Steel corporation. The complainants are the United Automobile workers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. They are represented by Charlton Ogburn, counsel for the A. F. of L., who says the unions charge that the companies violated the act's fair labor practice provisions.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, in annual session at Amarillo, Texas, having been assured that the stars and bars would not be banned, accepted the invitation to hold a joint reunion on Gettysburg battlefield with the Grand Army of the Republic in 1938. Paul Roy, who extended the invitation on behalf of Governor Earle of Pennsylvania, told the confederates they would be free to carry the flag of the south wherever and whenever they pleased.

NOTEWORTHY among recent deaths are those of Right Rev. Walter T. Sumner, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Oregon, who won fame long ago as a crusader against organized vice in Chicago; George C. Hanson, veteran American diplomat, who shot himself to death on a steamer when returning from Greece; and Charles J. Vopicka of Chicago, who was American minister to several Balkan countries during the World war.

DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN, veteran leader of the Zionists, was elected president of their world organization at the nineteenth congress held in Lucerne. A resolution was adopted declaring against "systematic deprivation of the rights of Jews in Germany, which undermines their moral and material position."

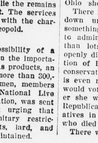
The German delegation to the congress unanimously voted against the resolution, declaring it did not constitute a "constructive plan" to meet the situation of Jews in the reich.

SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL, the English speed demon, satisfied his ambition to run his automobile, the Bluebird, at a rate of 300 miles an hour, on a salt track in Utah. As a matter of fact, he covered the thirteen mile course at an average speed of 301.337 an hour or more than five miles a minute. Over one measured mile he ran at the rate of 304.331.

RUSSIA'S reply in America's protest against the subversive plotting of the Communist in Soviet territory was a rejection and a coldly worded re-assertion of the old and more than doubtful position that the Soviet government is not and cannot be held responsible for the doings of the Communist Internationale. This was considered for four days by official Washington before the reply was given to the press and then with another and rather milder warning. The new note was sent to Moscow and:

"If the Soviet government pursues its policy of permitting activities on its territory which are incompatible with the internal affairs of the United States and which tend to create such activities, as its written pledge provides, the friendly and official relations between the two countries can not but be seriously impaired."

SENATOR HUEY LONG crowed a lot about the success of his one-man filibuster which killed the third deficiency appropriation bill, but he didn't add to his popularity among the people who looked forward for help from the agencies that are now hampered by the failure of the measure. Besides that, it is now admitted that his filibuster rescued the Democratic house leaders from a tight place in the matter of the cotton and wheat loans. Still further, it appears that Huey's domination of Louisiana is going to be investigated by a congressional committee. That committee probably will be headed by Representative William L. Granfield of Massachusetts, for he was the author of the elections investigation bill, which may be revived to contain a little "joker." This joker gives the committee the right to decide that it can probe into all the facts concerning alleged corrupt control of election affairs in the state and the methods by which he has attained to the position of a dictator there.


W.L. Granfield

MRS. ANNA WILMARTH ICKES, wife of Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, was killed when an automobile in which she and three friends were riding overturned into a ditch at Velarde, N. M. Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, well-known newspaper writer; Ibrahim Sevdiah, secretary of the Turkish embassy in Washington, and Frank Knox of Gallup, N. M., the driver, were severely injured. Allen died later.

SENATOR GEORGE NORRIS of Nebraska and Arthur F. Mullen, former Democratic national committeeman for that state, are engaged in a warm dispute over corn loans, considerable embarrassment for President Roosevelt, friend of both men. Mullen ordered to the White House a delegation against a $30,000,000 power project which Norris sponsors. He is to attorney for two $7,000,000 power plants which already have been approved by the PWA, and he asserts there is no field for the enormous amount of electrical energy that would be developed by the three projects, and probably not enough water for all of them.

The first project approved by PWA was at Columbus, Neb., 80 miles west of Omaha, and located on the Loupe river. The second was on the Platte river, 150 miles farther west, at Scotland, Neb. Both were approved in the fall of 1933.

BOWED down by deep grief, the Belgian people laid to rest their beloved queen, Astrid, who was killed near Lucerne, Switzerland, when her automobile driven by King Leopold swerved from the road and crashed against a tree. Astrid's skull was crushed and she died almost immediately in the arms of her husband, who was cut painfully by the smashed windshield.

The queen's body, taken back to Brussels, was taken to the cathedral of St. Gudule for the funeral services and then was interred in the royal crypt at Laeken, where she remains of the late King Albert. The services were simple, in accord with the characters of Astrid and Leopold.

BECAUSE of the possibility of a continued increase in the importation of live stock and its products, an appeal in the name of more than 300,000 farmers and ranchmen, members and patrons of the National Live Stock Marketing association, was sent to President Roosevelt urging that present tariffs and sanitary restrictions on animals, meats, lard, and similar products be maintained.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

Washington.—Business is recovering. Reports from all over the country prove this beyond dispute. However, two disturbing questions are in the minds of business men, and nobody really knows the answers. Which may be just as well, for the time being. If there were no disagreement about the answers, the effect might be very harmful indeed.

These questions are:

1. How much is government spending responsible for the present upturn? And its logical sequel: what will happen when government wholesale spending—or what might be called excess budget spending—stops?

2. To what extent will the new tax policy restrain new ventures? And its logical sequel: if new ventures are restrained by governmental action, what will happen as both governments increase spending and new taxes shrink?

No. 1 needs no diagramming. Its ramifications, though widespread, are obvious.

No. 2 is very complicated indeed. New ventures have always been financed, in cases where considerable capital is required, either by rich men, or by a flood of investors eager to get rich quick—thinking of the amazing profits made by successful ventures in the past, and willing to risk their stakes on the hope of doing likewise.

So important is this latter classification that many shrewd financial observers have argued that this country—to continue to progress—must have "sucker money." They point to the astounding list of enterprises, today successful, which started on such "sucker money." In many of them the original investors lost their all. A glance at the big buildings, wi..ther they be office structures or hotels or whatnot, in any large American city provides copious illustrations.

"Sucker" Takes Chances

The "sucker" knows the odds against him are heavy. Sometimes he seems to be deceived by the glib talk of the bond salesman or get-rich-quick promoter. But down in his heart the "sucker" knows he is taking a big chance. He does not need that extra a time over whether Governor Davey would call a special election. He decided against it. Publicly stated, the reason was that it would cost the Ohio taxpayers just half a million dollars, as the election would have to be in the entire state. Trunx having been congressman at large. Also that no single district of Ohio was being deprived of representation.

It just so happened that at the same time Governor Davey, despite all the harsh words exchanged between himself and Relief Administrator Hopkins, received an allotment of $20,000,000. He had come to Washington to get it, but there was no necessity, apparently, of presenting any arguments for it. In fact, he received word he could have it before he actually got in to see President Roosevelt. By a curious coincidence he also announced, just before he entered the executive mansion, that there would be no special election.

This did not pass unnoticed. Critics had a great deal to say about it, especially as the reverberations from the Rhode Island by-election had not died down. But there was very little comment in Washington, for the simple reason that few people knew anything about it, or the fact that there had to be a lot of fast footwork to prevent a special election on whether Ohio voters would approve a loan to match the $20,000,000 Governor Davey was getting with such ease from the federal government.

The point is that the constitution of Ohio requires that before the state government can commit the state to any debt exceeding $750,000, it must be approved by a referendum.

Election Not Wanted

Neither Governor Davey nor the administration in Washington wanted any such election. They remembered the enthusiasm with which the Rhode Island voters had rejected loans the federal government was seeking to force Rhode Island to make—to be spent with larger contributions from the federal treasury, which did not have to be repaid—and they did not want a repetition.

So far as Governor Davey was concerned, he wanted the federal gift of $20,000,000, so he wanted the state to borrow its share. He was ready to pose in the role of having brought home the bacon. He was not averse to showing the folks in Ohio that Washington had to come across for him even if he had threatened to put Harry Hopkins in jail, and had to throw in some minor compliments for good measure.

So far as the New Deal was concerned, it did not want to risk another setback. It was willing to overlook Davey's harsh words, or pay almost any other price, to avoid just that.

So a plan to dodge the plain language of the Ohio constitution was decided on. A commission was set up to handle the expenditures, and this commission is to borrow the money Ohio formally puts up and get it back from the taxpayers will have to pay just as much in interest and sinking fund, as though the state had borrowed the money direct, so it would appear to the unsophisticated voter that at least the spirit of the constitution of the Buckeye state had been circumvented.

But the really interesting thing about it all is that the New Dealers lacked confidence that the Ohio voters would approve the project, even though the federal government was paying more than half of its cost.

Fight Not Over

The Roosevelt anti-utility fight is not over. The inclusion of what is generally admitted to be a "death sentence" in the utility holding company bill, and the veto by the end of the administration's drive against the electric business.

In the very near future another blast is coming, which will hit not only the utilities themselves, but the bankers who, according to the bankers themselves, have skimmed off the cream, leaving just enough milk for the stock and bondholders, while piling up a unjustifiable debt which the customers have to pay "extortionate" rates.

It has been whispered around in New Deal circles for some months now that the next slap at the utilities would be on their alleged coats of distribution. In fact, figures have been mentioned in connection with it, which bankers of electricity every year, the New Dealers say, due to what they call are perfectly fictitious elements of cost in distribution.

Hence the first blast will be—or at least is expected to be—the opening gun of a fight for rate reductions estimated at half a billion a year for the country.

Most of the attack will be on the charges figured as part of the expense of distribution. Obviously, a very large part of the cost of distribution goes to collect, once it has been brought to a city line, is the original cost of laying the conduits, stringing the wires (including copper), erecting the transformer stations, etc. To do this work in the first place the electric companies borrowed the money.

It is the cost of that money that is the bulk of the account in the argument about to start.

The electric companies in the electric business did not get their money very cheaply, from present standards, though they fared better than some other lines of business. But if the cost of the utilities companies, and the actual amount of bond interest paid on it is computed, the rate is much higher than appears, on the average, on the engraved certificates.

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Housewife's Idea

A Paint Hint
Do you find it difficult proper mix paint which has just opened? The next time you go to use a can of paint, turn the can upside down a couple of before you intend to use it. find that you have no difficulty mixing the paint.
THE HOUSEWIFE
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Week's Supply of Postum Free
Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum to anyone who writes for it—adv.

Stone Shower Falls
A shower of stone which reportedly fell in the Tipperall district of Egypt is believed to be fragments of a meteor.

10¢ Calotabs BILIOUSNESS

Forest Found in Desert
A forest 60 miles long has been discovered in the Kars-Kagh region of Russian Central Asia.

A NEW Coleman Kerosene MANTLE LAMP
300 Candle-power "Live" Pressure Light
THIS two-mantle Coleman Kerosene Mantle Lamp burns 90% air and 10% kerosene (coal oil). It's a genuine Coleman that produces 300 candle-power of "live" eye-saving brilliance ... gives you cool, steady, dependable light. Has a sturdy, non-smoky chimney to wash. Fills in one fueling. Filler-cap is not hot. Pilot-burner lights instantly. Complete with mantles and chimney, ready to use.
SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER—or write for illustrated folder describing this and other Coleman lamps, lanterns, stoves, and furnaces.
THE COLEMAN LAMP AND STOVE CO. Dept. WNU, Wichita, Kans. or Dept. WNU, Philadelphia, Pa.

Happiness
Happiness is the drive in the hair of Suffering—V. D. Tutt Field.

Laxative combination folks know is trustworthy
The confidence thousands of parents have in good, old reliable, powdered Thedford's Black-Draught has prompted them to buy new Syrup of Black-Draught in liquid form. The grown folks stick to the powdered Black-Draught they have used for years, but their children love the pleasant taste of the syrup. Mrs. C. E. Hall, of Mt. Will Ferrin, Ala., writes: "I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for my children for years ... My children like the syrup and I like it myself. I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for constipation, sick headache, and biliousness, and it always relieves me." Insist on Thedford's Black-Draught in powdered form, or the new Syrup of Black-Draught if you prefer it. Both are good. Syrup of Black-Draught is 50¢ per bottle.
BLACK-DRAUGHT

Bowling at Midnight
Midnight outdoor bowling matches are popular in Scotland.

FLY-TOX Kills MOSQUITOES FLIES-SPIDERS and OTHER INSECTS
BEST IN 20,000 TESTS
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

ECZEMA ITCHING
Quickly soothe burning torment and promote healing of irritated skin with
Resinol

$2 PER DAY
SINGLE ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH
A new hotel on 42nd Street 2 blocks east of Grand Central Station.
HOTEL TUDOR
NEW YORK CITY

HOSTILE VALLEY

by Ben Ames Williams

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SYNOPSIS

...the gathering of cronies in the village of Liberty, Maine, Jim Saladine tells the story of the neighborhood. Mystery of the disappearance of Hallie Selassie's two brothers, Ezra and Ephraim, while fishing streams, and, above all, the meetings, enticing "Huldy," of Will Ferrin. Interested, he goes to the Valley for a day's fishing, but nothing to himself his chief is the glamorous Huldy Ferrin. Old Marm' Pierce and her stepgrandchildren, Jenny and Ezra, live in the Valley. Since childhood Saladine has secretly loved young Will Ferrin, older than she, and who regards her as still a child. Will leaves his employment in nearby Augusta, where Jenny's death brings Will back to the Valley, but he returns to Augusta. Saladine, out of work, is at home and love. Neighbors of Pierces are Bart and Jenny Carey, brother and sister. Bart, unmarried and thinking of a ne'er-do-well, is attracted by Jenny. The girl repulses him, but Saladine, who has designs on Jenny, exulting, sets Bart to work for him. Jenny, engaged to Will, is ready for him, but Will, returning his wife, finds her in the arms of Saladine. Will overhears unfavorable gossip in the village. Entering his home unlooked for, he finds the seemingly damning letter in his wife's unfaithfulness and leaves. Saladine has known in Seth Humphreys, a bootlegger from the house. Will overtakes him and chokes him to death. Then Humphreys shatters his leg with a bullet. At Marm Pierce's house Will is acquitted. Jenny goes to Will with the news to Huldy and finds him Bart Carey. Huldy makes a mock of Jenny's sympathy, declaring Will has use for "half a man," and leaving. Will is legally exonerated, but, with a home-made artificial leg for his "brother" in a helper, Zeke Perkins, whom Huldy comes to accepts her presence as her right. Jenny goes to her. Zeke and Bart Carey are in a fist fight, the trouble arising from Bart's love for Huldy. Jenny commits suicide. Zeke Dace has offered to her attention, but has bodily succumbed to Huldy's wiles.

CHAPTER VI—Continued

—11—

...et stopped at the house one morning while Saladine was busy nailed clapboards into place. Saladine was working at the village; and after he had gone to his work Jenny went to the kept all day indoors. Dusk came on, till the lamps in the kitchen were lighted, and still Jenny sat alone. Marm Pierce and Jenny began supper; and the old woman went to survey the weather signs. "It might lift tomorrow," she said. "Feels like it was, that way, now if it shifts, we'll get a change."

Jenny made no comment, and the old ...ed: "Will ought to get his shingles laid started to grow pet. It'll ...ll spring, and sudden. First of sun, and everything will grow ...ck in a day. A spring like this, ...ll get my simples when they're ...ng."

...ll go tomorrow and see what I ...ed," Jenny offered.

...ou can get me a water lily root, ...ny," Marm Pierce reflected. "If ...ater ain't too deep."

...e girl said: "There's a pool down ...e here, where the brook runs in. ...ilies grow in back of the log. It's ...y shallow. I can reach down."

...ll then," the old woman said, "I'll ...e Ephraim's canoe and the oars to ...e Ephraim were done, and a blast ...ll be ready for the Fourth of July ...ere!" she exclaimed, and closed ...s eyes. "I'm bound to air out or ...ings now, and opened the door.

...ut instead he only said: "Morning!" And he only asked: "You Will Ferrin?"

"Will's in the house," the man answered, grudgingly, in a voice curiously shaken and hollow. Saladine had again that strong impression that the other was ill, that he was a husk, drained and emptied of all strength and vehemence. He added now, unnecessarily: "I'm Zeke Dace."

His tone was somber, and there was suppressed emotion in his eyes.

"I come to fish the brook down below," Saladine explained, as though some explanation were by the other's glance required of him. "The road's ...ll, but from here and Carey's ...so I thought to leave my car here and walk down."

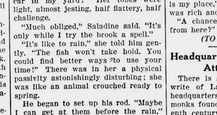
He had not spoken; but his eye, when Jim spoke the name of Carey, held a spark strange to see. He continued to watch him, calmly, and he dropped his reel, and picked it up in haste. It seemed to him that he was a long time at this business of preparing to fish; and he was incredibly clumsy, thumbingered, unable to tie the simplest knot.

Then the kitchen door opened, and a man came out of the house upon the side porch yonder. He was a blond giant with steady eyes of a deep blue like the sky at dusk; his hair was straw yellow above his wide brow. One leg was gone below the knee; he wore a peg. And Saladine, seeing this, remembered the tale of how Seth Humphreys died. This then was Will Ferrin; those calm blue eyes could upon occasion blaze and burn!

The man came toward Saladine, and his glance was friendly. He looked at the woman, and she smiled; and Saladine thought uneasily that Huldy Ferrin smiled more than the occasion required.

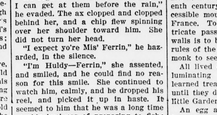
"Morning," said this man to Saladine. "Ye're Will Ferrin, I expect," Saladine returned. "How do. My name's Saladine."

Will nodded. "Fishing?" he asked.


"You Can Rest Your Car in My Yard."

She wore something shapeless and yet shapely too, since it fitted itself to her. The color of the heavy stuff was dull red; and there was knotted about her waist a length of light rope like clothes line, with the ends hanging down. This rope at her waist, girdling her body, had an effect not to be put in simple words. Her dress became, with this addition, not a dress but a robe; it acquired an exotic and disturbing grace. The cord at her waist seemed to mold the loose folds gracefully around her. Saladine saw instantly that the knot in the cord was awkwardly tied. It was not a square knot, but a "granny," such as women tie.

And then he looked at her countenance again, his poise suddenly pounding. She seemed large, yet he realized that she was in fact small, and smoothly formed. It was only that her head was perhaps somewhat larger than properly it would have required, with that resulting emphasis upon the conformation of her lips and eyes which is so often an attribute of the great women of the stage. And her hair was black as ink, and her eyes, too; and they shone, and in them a deep flame burned. Her cheek was warm with sun, and her arms, bare to the elbow below sleeves rolled high, were likewise sunned to the very



sleeve, with no thin white circle above the arm and everything will grow a dress covered her, her body all was white. Saladine had, disturbingly, an instant picture of this woman all in the sun's embrace, no garment to hinder the glowing heat stroke with which its rays laid their deep color on. She was one of those women who, no matter what they wear, seem to a man's eye unclothed.

She looked at him, and with quick-coming eyes that suddenly were veiled as though she had drawn a curtain over them. She looked at the man in the shed. As though at command, Zeke began to split another billet of wood.

Then the woman addressed Saladine. "Ye said, good," she said, "you rest your car in my yard!" Her tones were light, almost jesting, half flattery, half challenge.

"Much obliged," Saladine said. "It's only while I try the brook a spell."

"It's a fine rain," she told him gravely. "The fish won't take hold. You could find better ways to win your time!" There was in her a physical passivity astonishingly disturbing; she was like an animal crouched ready to spring.

He began to set up his rod. "Maybe I can get at them before the rain," he evaded. The ax clopped and clopped behind her, and a chip flew spinning over her shoulder toward him. She did not turn her head.

"I expect ye're Mis' Ferrin," he hazarded, in the silence.

"I'm Huldy—Ferrin," she assented, and smiled, and he could find no reason for this smile. She continued to watch him, calmly, and he dropped his reel, and picked it up in haste. It seemed to him that he was a long time at this business of preparing to fish; and he was incredibly clumsy, thumbingered, unable to tie the simplest knot.

Then the kitchen door opened, and a man came out of the house upon the side porch yonder. He was a blond giant with steady eyes of a deep blue like the sky at dusk; his hair was straw yellow above his wide brow. One leg was gone below the knee; he wore a peg. And Saladine, seeing this, remembered the tale of how Seth Humphreys died. This then was Will Ferrin; those calm blue eyes could upon occasion blaze and burn!

The man came toward Saladine, and his glance was friendly. He looked at the woman, and she smiled; and Saladine thought uneasily that Huldy Ferrin smiled more than the occasion required.

"Morning," said this man to Saladine.

"Ye're Will Ferrin, I expect," Saladine returned. "How do. My name's Saladine."

Will nodded. "Fishing?" he asked.

Saladine assented. "I hear tell there are some big ones in the brook," he said.

The woman in the shed door watched them. She seemed half asleep, seemed drowsing there; yet Saladine thought warmth emanated from her as from a good stove. Behind her the ax rived wood.

"Some," said Will Ferrin. "Yes, there's a few. I used to fish a pike." He glanced down at his peg leg; then he gave advice.

"You go along the road to Carey's, and start there and fish down through the quick water," he suggested. "It runs a ways below here. Then there's dead water below that, through the bog. The big ones are mostly in the dead water; but times they won't take at all, and it's hard fishing, unless you know the holes."

"If it's too tough, I'll pass it up," Saladine decided.

"Guess you'll stick it, by the looks of you," Will predicted. "But it'll save you some hard walking, after you've through fishing; if you strike over to the Valley road."

And he explained in more detail: "You'll come to where there used to be a mill dam, an old stone dam. You leave the brook on the far side, there, and go up through the woods till you hit the road. Follow it north, and take the first right. That'll bring you back to Carey's, and back here. Be a heap easier than drilling through the woods."

Saladine thought there was something defensive in Will's garrulity, as though by speech he sought to avert that which he feared. "Much obliged," Jim told him, and slung basket on hip. "How far down to Carey's from here?"

But before Will could answer, Huldy Ferrin moved, and spoke. "You're wasting time, going by the road," she said. "I'll show you better than that." And without waiting for Jim's assent, she moved toward the barn.

Saladine looked at Will Ferrin. Will's eyes were heavy with a deep shadow. Also, the ax had stopped its clack and bite, as though Zeke in the shed were listening, too.

"Through this way," insisted Huldy Ferrin slowly, summoning Saladine.

"Her's right," Will said. "Go on the road," her husband urged; but her eyes touched him, and he was still.

She had paused and Jim felt impatience in her; and then he found himself following her through the barn, following her along a faint path beyond. Past apple trees, down a little slope, through a clump of spruces that hid the house and barn.

The path continued, afterward, that Zeke's ax in the shed did not resume its rhythmic sound; but now he watched Huldy here before him, bearing all else. She flowed along the trail, her passing without effort, vigorous as a cat's, easy, alive, strong.

They came to where a flat ledge protruded from the steep slope of the hill, like epaulet on shoulder. One spruce had rooted in a crevice of the ledge and somewhere handed it. A clump of juniper was a low screen along the ledge's edge on the side away from the house. Here lay a narrow bank of moss and turf, compact and firm, and she stopped and sat down. Jim was never level with the lip of the granite, testifying to a steep declivity below. The Valley was all open to their eyes.

She turned to face Saladine. "This is my place," she said him. Her voice was rich and full.

"A chance to get down t'the brook from here?" he asked.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Headquarters of Monks
Attractive French Spot

There is always something new to write of La Grande Chartreuse, the headquarters of the famous order of Carthusian monks founded by Bruno in the 11th century, among the almost inaccessible mountain valleys of Savoy in France. To wander through the intricate passageways and slits in the walls is to be reminded of the ancient rules of the order, which permitted no monk to see another.

All lived in solitude and silence, illuminating manuscripts or writing learned treatises on the holy writings, until they died and were buried in the little Garden of the Dead.

An egg and cheese, twice a week, and one meal of bread and water every other day, was their diet. Yet these monks gave the world the renowned Chartreuse cordial, the sale of which supported the monastery.

When the government seized the place in 1903 the monks fled to Spain and carried with them the secret of their famous liquor, made of herbs and plants, and today the lonely monastery is only a pilgrimage for visitors to linger and muse on the austerities of the past.

Singing Fish

There are several varieties of fish which can produce sounds. One of the most interesting is the little Mexican canary fish, which can make so much noise that it can be heard through the half-inch thick glass of an aquarium tank at a distance of ten yards. In their native Mexican streams these fish migrate in large schools, and the noise produced by them all wailing in unison carries long distance.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson
By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for September 22

JAMES (A GREAT CHRISTIAN LEADER)

LESSON TEXT—Acts 15:1-21; James 1:1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he hath been approved, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord promised to them that love him.—James 1:12.

PRIMARY TOPIC—What James Tells Us to Do.

JUNIOR TOPIC—James' Motto for Juniors.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How to Meet Life's Tests.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Message of James for Today.

Three individuals by the name of James are mentioned in the New Testament. In all probability this James was the brother of the Lord and the writer of the Epistle which bears his name.

I. James Presiding at a Church Council (Acts 15:1-21).

1. The controversy in the church at Antioch (vv. 1-5). A most difficult problem confronted the church, threatening its disruption into a Jewish and Gentile division. It was not a question of the admission of the Gentiles into the church. That had been settled some years before when Peter received Cornelius and his household. The question now was, on what ground could they be received? Should Gentile believers be required to keep the Mosaic law as a condition of salvation? In order to settle the matter, Paul and Barnabas were sent to Jerusalem for the decision of the mother church.

II. The Deliberation of the Council (vv. 6-21).

1. Peter speaks (vv. 6-11). He argued that God had borne witness to the acceptance of the Gentiles by giving the Holy Spirit to them as unto the Jews. Since God had not put a difference, it would be folly for them to do so.

2. Paul and Barnabas rehearsed their experience (v. 12). They told how that God had set his seal of approval on the preaching of salvation by grace through faith.

3. The argument of James (vv. 14-21). He took the fact declared by Peter and showed how it harmonized with prophecy (Amos 9:11-15). He showed that the reception of the Gentiles was not in conflict, but in harmony with God's plan. He made clear God's plan as follows:

a. To take out from among the Gentiles a people for his name (v. 14). This is what is now being done by the calling out of the church.

b. After the church is completed, Israel will be converted and restored to their land by the Lord himself at his return (vv. 16, 17).

c. This will be followed by the conversion of the world through the agency of converted Israel (v. 17; cf. Rom. 11:15). Having shown that there was no conflict with the Scriptures rightly divided, he gave his judgment that the Gentiles should not be troubled with the things that are Jewish, but should be warned against the perils of heathenism, such as meat offered to idols, fornication, and blood.

4. The decision (vv. 22-29). That mother church unanimously endorsed James' recommendation. They sent a letter stating the decision of the conference. This decision was duly delivered to the church at Antioch and was received with rejoicing.

II. James Giving Counsel to Christians (James 1:1-17).

1. Concerning trials (vv. 2-17).

a. The Christian's attitude toward them (vv. 2-4). They were to meet them joyfully because of their beneficial effects. Trials reveal fidelity, and by their effects develop the grace of patience.

b. The Christian's supreme need in these trials (vv. 5-8). It is wisdom to meet them intelligently. He makes clear that the source of this wisdom is in God and that the means of gaining it is asking in faith, and the very liberality of God is the guarantee that the needful supply will be provided.

c. The rich and the poor are sharers alike in affliction (vv. 9-11). Frequently the poor man thinks that the rich are free from testings, whereas they are usually more severely tested.

d. The blessed reward of enduring the testing (v. 12). The one who faithfully endures the temptation shall be awarded the crown of life.

e. The source of temptation (vv. 13-17). Temptations spring out of human desire. They do not come from God. Sin is not necessarily the desire, but the gratifying of it improperly. When one is thus led away by his natural desires, sin is conceived which brings forth death. In such case, sin is the gratification of a right desire in a wrong way.

Life

Life is not so complex if we do not persist in making it so. We need faith; we need to be brave, to keep the corners of the mouth turned up and not down. And after all it is only a step at a time.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

Affliction

Much of what a man tells you in the hour of affliction, in sudden anger, or in any outpouring of his heart, should be sacred. In his craving for sympathy he has spoken to you as to his own soul.

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